

coral-conglomerate rock occurring on the south side, portions of species at present existing on the reef may be distinctly recognized. As the outer margin of the reef has not yet been elevated above the surface of the sea, there is necessarily some difficulty in its examination; but future years will bring to light many of the hidden treasures of its natural history.

Description of Siphonactinia, a new genus of Actiniæ from Norway.

By D. C. DANIELSEN and J. KOREN.

GENUS SIPHONACTINIA.

Siphone cylindrico, valde excentrice extra discum prominente, a disco et aliquanto sursum duodecim plicis membranaceis cohærentibus—collari tentaculiformi—circumdato; superiore in parte margo rotundatus, cujus in parte exteriori tres eminentiæ cartilagosæ et in interiori fissura per totam siphonis longitudinem porrecta; tentacula uniseriata nec retractilia.

Siphonactinia Boeckii, the only species, occurs on the coast of Norway at a depth of 80–200 fathoms. It is a small species, with the body about an inch in length; and the tentacles, which are twelve in number and arranged in a single row, measure about $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an inch.—*Fauna Litt. Norvegiæ*, livr. ii. p. 87.

On the Occurrence of Urocerus gigas in Cornwall.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—Observing in the Number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal for last month (p. 172) a notice of the appearance of *Urocerus gigas* at Banchory in Scotland, I am induced to call your attention to a similar fact having taken place in my neighbourhood, at Coldrennick, near Liskeard, Cornwall, the seat of Charles Trelawney, Esq. Some ladies, last week, sitting in an arbour, were attracted by a singular tapping in one of the posts of fir (which had been cut from a neighbouring plantation in the previous year); after a time, a black, moveable head made its appearance on the surface, which was speedily followed by the body of an insect, which they caught, and which turned out to be the *Urocerus*. Subsequently, for several days, fresh specimens were noticed of individuals of the same species, though varying in size. Although most writers speak of these pests being rare in this country, yet it is to be feared, from these two localities above mentioned being infested with them, that they have probably become indigenious, and will require the attention of naturalists to devise some method of destroying them, short of the German practice of cutting down the plantations.

I enclose one of the insects, a male, which corresponds with the plate and description given in Donovan's 'British Insects,' except that the abdomen is entirely black, and the last seven segments of the back of a yellow colour.

Your obedient Servant,

Plymouth, Aug. 10, 1857.

EDWARD MOORE, M.D., F.L.S.,
Vice-President Plymouth Institution.